

Maclean's

A DAY IN
A LIFE
IN RUSSIA

The New Top Gun

**'Happy Warrior'
Hugh Segal
Takes On Ottawa's
Toughest Job**



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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE JANUARY 22, 1992 VOL. 19 NO. 3

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Girding For 1993?

It is time Tory leaders and commentators claim, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney plans to step down before the next election, he is holding his attention exceptionally well. For one thing, asked by *Maclean's* in a year-end interview if he would lead the Conservatives into that election, expected in 1993, to replace "I would look forward to it." The Prime Minister added "I've not got to know how to run a good campaign. This is 50 days of fireworks. You've got to know what you're doing." This, last week, he appointed election guru and swing-riding Hugh Segal to be his chief of staff. At the same time, he appointed Mike Fortin, a well-known and respected foreign service officer, as his press secretary. If Mulroney is not planning to run again, he is certainly in the process of creating an effective office for whatever happens next. More likely, he is beginning to gird himself with the kind of senior staff members who will create the aura that he believes will appeal to voters in the next general election, likely in the next 18 months.

The issues that will probably dominate the next election are the economy and social programs, subjects that Segal is well versed in. The Constitution and the country's future will have passed the crucial testing point—the better or worse—but it is unlikely that the economy will have bounced back from the current severe recession to vigorous good health. And Mulroney's officials, as well as the man himself, will have to be prepared to hold out a convincing promise of policies that will ensure a long-term recovery and provide comfortable living for the middle and lower classes. Segal's Chief of Staff, Ottawa Bureau Chief Anthony Wilson-Smith, who, with Pelton and Ottawa Staff Correspondents Glen Allen and Nancy Wood, reported and wrote this week's cover story. Ottawa will read many more of good things that Segal is doing out of it."



Allen (left), Pelton, Wilson-Smith and Wood in Prime Minister's search of an aura

Karin Wolfe

Maclean's

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THE WELL-INFORMED CHOICE

OPENING NOTES

Brian Mulroney takes a drubbing, Margaret Atwood gets a sarcastic response, and Aunt Bee returns from the dead

A DUBIOUS DISTINCTION

Editors of American magazines usually pay most attention to Canadian matters. For now, *Esquire* magazine has weighed in with its latest "Dubious Achievements" annual issue—and has taken a scabrous swipe at Canada. In one item, the Prime Minister seems in for a drubbing as a result of John Seaman's recent ball-tost-caller. Under the headline "No/ra still boring," the magazine declares: "A new biography of Brian Mulroney



Mulroney on easy mark

portrayed the Canadian Prime Minister as a former dupe who boggled about his meaninglessness. Bad about his credentials record and, in defiance of import restrictions, once smuggled French bull semen into Canada." Elsewhere, under a picture of a mouse, *Esquire* singles out Canadians as a "no-no-no" mark. *Artforum* editor David Hurney, who co-ordinated the special edition, told Maclean's: "Everything is fair game in the Dubious Achievements issue, and Canada is this huge, screaming target to our north that we shouldn't ignore." He suggested that Canadians should feel humbled: "Better this than neglecting your country altogether, which Americans are also accused of doing."

Battling over a bunch of old bones

Two neighbouring Nova Scotia counties are embroiled in a heated war of words over a 100,000-year-old mastodon skeleton. Recently Mulholland, an employee of Natural Resources Canada Ltd., discovered the remains of the elephant-like creature last October in a quarry that straddles Mulholland's village of Hants County and Hants County. Mulholland residents immediately claimed the skeleton. The local fire department even started selling T-shirts emblazoned with a mastodon head that read "Mulholland, N.S. Mastodon." But Hants County residents are protesting that the mastodon bones, which are well embedded in the quarry, were actually found on their side of the river. The issue has become a matter of civic pride for both communities. Ralph Wardrobe, Mulholland's volunteer fire chief and a National Olympic employee, insisted that



Mulholland with mastodon remains in rivalry

the skeleton was indeed found inside the official Hants County line. But he said that the fire department will continue the T-shirt sales, which have raised \$2,000 so far for new equipment. Wardrobe added: "They're selling like wildfire."

BUTTING IN, COUGHING UP

Joseph Cherrier, head of the New York City-based Smoke-Free Educational Services, says that, ironically, he does not envy Canada's ban on tobacco advertising. Indeed, the anti-smoking activist says that he understands why tobacco sales are a perfect setting for his latest stickers. Among the messages: "You're coughing up enough phlegm to buy" and "This ad inside coughs. Cancers aren't cough enough to smoke." Said Cherrier: "Let tobacco companies tell all the lies they want. We tell our side and the public can make up its own mind."

A FATEFUL LINK FOR THE LEAFS

Canadian sportswriters have spent years speculating on reasons for the Toronto Maple Leafs' calamitous misfortunes in the ice. Now, American sports Day Times stepped forward with a novel theory about the beleaguered team, which currently stands at the bottom of the NHL's Norris Division. Said the paper, who says that in a lifetime, five of the Maple Leafs' fans converted that war-fates are linked. No one has pointed out that they started to go downhill about the same time that my career collapsed." In the late 1960s, Terry Fox, whose real name is Herbert Kury, once fought at sea with his last version of *Tiger Through the Tuleps*. He also made headlines in 1969 when he married fellow restaurant man Volney Biewer. As it happens, the Leafs had their last best years in the 1960s, when they won four Stanley Cups under the legendary coach Punch



Kury: 30-year career collapse

Isabel. Kury, who performed in Toronto last week, was full of doom predictions for the future of both the Leafs and his own career. He added: "They'll win another Stanley Cup when I have another hit."

A culinary resurrection

Frances Barter, who played Aunt Bee on the popular 1960s TV series *The Andy Griffith Show*, and who died in 1989, came to life recently in the pages of *TV Guide*. In its Jan. 11 issue, the magazine published a butter-milk recipe from a new cookbook called *Aunt Bee's Mayberry Cookbooks*. It also ran a picture of the late Barter—but failed to note in the accompanying article that Barter had died and that she had nothing to do with the cookbook. Explained food editor Donna Wescamack: "The most fun of the show, Frances Barter will always live on as Aunt Bee."



Grandpa: obscure references

Urban sibling rivalry

Before Springfield's home town of Springfield could be teased with Calgary to its upcoming episode of *The Simpsons*, the Fox network's popular adult animated television show. Indeed, the program, created by Matt Groening, continues frequent references to Canada. John Allen, the Canadian Football League's regular season, and as a result episode a successful young Vancouver immigrant asked the rhetorical question: "Where else could I find hockey but in America? I don't live in Canada." The show's producers like to include all kinds of obscure references and jokes. And the Canadian connection comes from Calgary-born television writer Robert Cohen, who contributes to the program and who recently wrote an entire episode, entitled *Springfield vs. Cohen*. Said Mulholland's last week that as speaking script co-writer on Calgary as Springfield's star. David Cohen, who considers himself a neutral Calgary Philistine. "As the story moving, it was Calgary or Edmonton. And like a true Calgarian, I voted against Edmonton because it is the evil empire."

MARCHING TO A DIFFERENT BEAT

The recent collapse of the Soviet Union has left its northern neighbors in an uncertain state. Officials of the former Soviet republics have already replaced it with new anthems of their own—or are considering doing so. Meanwhile, athletes of the new Commonwealth of Independent States will march to the International Olympic Committee's anthem at next month's Winter Games in Albertville, France. The reluctance to use the old Soviet anthem, which replaced the socialist standard internationally in 1943, is partly based on the opening verse, which reads: "Unbreakable union of brothers reveals Soviet Russia has walked forever ahead. They might be overtaken by will of our people, New Russia in unity, great Soviet land!"

LYRICS FOR LADY ORACLE

The Vancouver rock band *Strawberry Blacque* is bringing up its name with a new song, *Margaret Atwood*. The three-minute number, which has been getting radio airplay, takes its lyrical look at the best-selling Canadian author through the eyes of an obsessed male fan. Simple lyrics: "Do you have a house in Whitehorse? Secret



Atwood's affairs with Barrow?

affairs with Pierre Berton?" It also poses a question for Atwood's usually suggestive first novel, *The Edible Woman* (1965): "I want more, but I want less, but I want to be a bit of the edible woman." But the lyrics, told Atwood's that this song was not intended to be obscene. Declared Atwood, in a letter put online by the band, "I'm a Canadian and the song is only dirty if you have a dirty mind." He added: "I think she can take it."

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ANOTHER VIEW



A recipe for unity—stop the endless chat

BY CHARLES GORDON

The way to fix Canada is to fix the economy. As Canadians, we need to stop talking about what we are and do something together. And the economy does need a lot of work.

We don't need polls to tell us that. All the newsmen are pointing the wrong way and the politicians are not the best for us to look at—the unemployed, the handicapped, the closed stores, the homeless. Where polls are attempting to show they indicate the people's sense of national priorities. When Maclean's and Decision Research surveyed Canadians late last year, 42 per cent rated "unemployment/income" as the most important problem facing the country (second 36 per cent listed taxes, only 13 per cent listed national unity, the most preoccupation of government and media since the collapse of the Meech Lake accord a year and a half ago).

Significantly, the numbers were all that different in Quebec: 47 per cent listed the economy, 36 per cent answered unity. Otherwise, there will be considerable disagreement over the weapons used to attack our economic problems. But it is not hard to see from the polls that the government will be in big trouble with the voters if it shifts attention to the economy from the Constitution.

It can even be argued that the government would be helping itself on the unity front by taking action on the economy. Lately, we have been doing more talking than acting, a national reconciliation merely sponsored by the title of a CBC television show. Only in Canada would we accept the idea of turning us on TV to watch a program called *Light the Program*. If we are to have television programs at all, they might as well be about life as it is. The still. We could be doing much more.

There is something Canadian about it all—the quality of talking about what is all species, rather than just doing it. If Canadian writers are watching life instead of living it, then

Clonte Centre is a columnist with The Ottawa Citizen.

For several years, Canadian politicians have been talking about what Canada is instead of showing us what Canada does

Canadian leaders are talking about what makes a nation instead of making one.

It has been going on a long time—since well before Meech Lake—and it is easy to get tired of it. Still, it continues. The parliamentary consensus on the Constitution continues to crumble, still something new happens the month—a series of 200-or-so other countries in the Constitution, intended to involve ordinary Canadians, their assets drawn from a list. But the ordinary Canadians will find themselves outmaneuvered by politicians, officials, "experts" and representatives of abstract Canada. There will be more speeches and it won't bring us any closer to the nationhood we seek.

We need to act to accomplish that. A principle of focus is appropriate here. Identify energies through action. No audience wants to see a group of actors acting around talking about who their characters are. It is more satisfying and more revealing to see them do something. For several years, Canadian political leaders have been talking about what Canada is instead of showing us what Canada does. In doing something, we may find out what we are.

Better yet, we may find that we are what we are, and that will build the unity that begins.

On at least one level, the Mulroney government has shown that it is anxious that principle. Last month, the national television minister, Barbara McGonigal, made a speech in which she linked Canadian foreign policy with national unity. "The conduct of an independent Canadian foreign policy has long been a source of shared pride for all Canadians," McGonigal said. "It has so far been an important unifying force in the very story of this nation."

McGonigal may have been thinking of the great war. She may have been thinking of Lester B. Pearson and peacekeeping. She may even have been thinking of Canada's role in the Gulf War, which was popular at home. Whatever the specifics, she had the right idea—namely, that pride comes from what we do.

Foreign policy may not be the answer this time. Too few Canadians are interested, for one thing. For another, too little of our foreign policy is genuinely independent. One sure rule aside, most of our foreign policy thoughts have come to supporting players. But the government should remember that one of Brian Mulroney's greatest strengths, both in world opinion and at home, is his demonstrated commitment to human rights over the years, particularly in South Africa.

The sense of struggling together in a shared adventure keeps people closer, just as it unites the cast members of a play. What we need here is something like the sport John R. Kennedy called "humanism." It is a game, "The New Frontier." What we need is the essence into which the United States has digested as the past decade.

That sport went on from a first minutes' endorsement. It won't come from the politicians' cozy alliance with a union that came from a conference of people whose names are drawn out of a hat. But an all-out, adventurous assault on our economic war might work. Right now, the federal government is paralyzed by fear of the deficit. It has developed a habit, afraid to do the better, afraid to lower interest rates, afraid to cut taxes. It sits there and hopes for something good to happen in the United States and wait across the border.

The federal government is not alone in that. Provincial governments seem just as cautious. Voters in Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia who elected NDP governments must be wondering why their leaders

If the aim of all this testimony is deficit reduction, say leaders should think again. Do they think Canada, guaranteed by court decisions and statutes, threatened farms and fisheries, unemployed neighbors and declining real incomes, will support their grade-note for lower deficit? More likely, they would risk higher deficits for a sense that governments really care about employment, growth and income. They put something in something, even experienced a bit, to create them.

That experiment, if it involved all would it created some excitement, would do more to unite us than anything that has been said so far. It might drive up the deficit temporarily and it might put some people out of work, but some sacrifices have to be made.

A NEW TOP GUN

**HUGH SEGAL
BRINGS A BUOYANT
OPTIMISM TO HIS
JOB AS THE PM'S
CHIEF OF STAFF**

The early-afternoon telephone call from Prime Minister Brian Mulroney came as Hugh Segal was relaxing at home in Toronto with his wife and daughter on Sunday, Jan. 5. Mulroney, who was leaving for a Florida vacation the next day, asked Segal, a senior adviser, if he could fly to Ottawa for a morning talk. Segal, 41, pronounced he just wanted to discuss a couple of policy decisions before he left. But after Segal arrived for his 7:45 p.m. meeting on Mulroney's study at 24 Sussex Drive, the Prime Minister surprised him. Recalled Segal: "He told me that the position of chief of staff in his office was now open—and he wanted me to take it." Earlier that day, Mulroney had confided his chief of staff of 16 months, Norman Specter, that he was moving him from the top job as the Prime Minister's Office to become Canada's ambassador to Israel. Recalled Segal: "When you are offered a job, you usually just say at first that you will think about it." But preoccupied with Mulroney's attention, he said, "There was nothing to think about. I said yes at once."

With that decision, the 41-year-old Segal accepted a position that is one of the most critical and personally consuming in the federal power structure—at a time when the country and its governing party have seldom seemed more divided or insecure. As chief of staff to Mulroney, Segal takes over a position that one of his predecessors described in the Prime Minister's "quarterback," chief adviser, confidant, administrator and link to the outside world. In fact, he has legions of friends and foes



Segal's Aqueduct with humor

political opponents say that the harpist, grand Segal, who is often referred to as "Haggle the Haggy Wizard," is occasionally well suited to these jobs. Declared Senator Michael Kirby, a Liberal and former adviser to prime minister Pierre Trudeau: "Beyond any measure, his qualifications are the best in the country. If I do not know it, Mulroney did not do this years ago."

Still, Segal, a longtime Conservative activist who has been on the pay-roll as an adviser since last summer, faces a daunting task in the weeks ahead. Mulroney will soon be surrounded by an arm chair of staff to draw up for his consideration the policies and actions that have as far eluded him in his search for a constitutional settlement and, consequently, for a revival in the fortunes of the Conservative party. Lacking, despite the untested and traditionally low profile nature of the chief of staff's position, many senior Tories say that Segal carries much of their hopes for restoring the public's confidence in the deeply unpopular Mulroney. Dejected one time friends among party advisers last week: "Basically, it is up to Haggle to save the Prime Minister's ass—and maybe the country's."

Challenges: The scale of that challenge is underscored by neither more amiable expectations that also ride with Segal, if he cannot restore Mulroney's standing in public opinion polls before the next election campaign, likely in mid-1993, and one Mulroney insider.

"There are a lot of people in the party who think it will have to be Haggle who gives the Prime Minister the message that he should then leave." For his part, Segal, in a 75-minute interview last week with *Maclean's*, humorously dismissed the likelihood of his ever offering such grim advice. "There are all kinds of people prepared to offer all sorts of reasons why we cannot succeed," he acknowledged. But he said, "I obviously would not be here if I did not believe in our chances—and in this Prime Minister."

Still, Segal's appointment takes place at a time when even the most devout and optimistic Tories are struggling to find reasons for hope. Notoriously, the economy is reeling through one of the worst recessions in Canadian history. On the constitutional front, the government last week suffered a potentially devastating setback when Alberta Premier Donald Getty—a fellow Tory who had been a strong supporter of the Meech Lake constitutional accord—quit the federal government's advisory council of official bilingualism and multiculturalism (page 15).

Getty made his comments at a time when both public support for the federal

Conservative is languishing in the mid-tens as public opinion polls and there are continuing allegations of government inactivity in the reform issue. But it was not the only blow that the government's constitutional situation has suffered recently. In October, senior officials acknowledged that conflicting views on Constitutional Affairs Minister Joe Clark, Clerk of the Privy Council Paul Tellys, Specter and other key Mulroney advisers has severely hampered the government's attempts to move the constitutional debate forward.

Still, Mulroney may be hoping that much of that bad blood among his advisers will dissipate with Specter's departure. A career public servant, Specter commands wide respect for his grasp of constitutional details. But has recruited and recruited personnel presents a chilly exterior (but did little to foster confidence among fellow Tories). Indeed, he acknowledged last week that he first began contemplating his departure from Mulroney's staff during the summer, when it became clear that Specter would be stepping aside to make room on Mulroney to replace him. Specter told *Maclean's*: "The Prime Minister was very eager to have me stay in the office as a senior constitutional affairs adviser. I became clear in the last few days that his efforts for that idea were not succeeding."

In his choice of Segal to replace Specter, Mulroney has clearly signaled his desire for less overtly ideological in the ramp-up to the next election. One immediate result is likely to be a tactical change of course in the government's approach to constitutional reform. Repeated polls have shown that many Canadians believe that the government is spending too much time and effort on constitutional reform—in the expense of other issues. As well, the annual Mulroney poll, released on Jan. 6 from, showed that 62 per cent of respondents have at best only a "vague" knowledge of the government's recently 28-item package for constitutional reform. With the departure of Specter, who drafted much of the reform package, senior officials predict that the proposals will be sharply redrawn and reduced in scope, probably by the end of March.

Still, the most striking changes may result from the difference in style and personality that Segal brings to the office formerly occupied by Specter—despite the two men's reasonably similar backgrounds. Just one year apart in age—Specter is 43—both are currently members of Mulroney's Jewish community, where they attended the same Jewish parochial elementary and high schools. Both speak fluent French. Segal studied history at the University of

National Notes

RETURNING TO THE FOLD

Former Conservative Nova Scotia cabinet minister Richard Thornhill rejoined the party caucus, giving the province's Tory government a one-up majority in the legislature. Thornhill resigned from the cabinet last February after the NCAP had 17 fraud-related charges against him. The Crown later dropped the charges because of lack of evidence.

SHEDDING FEDERAL AID

Ontario's new government is asking Ottawa for \$325 million in interest-free loans and a \$550-million grant to offset a drop in provincial revenues due to the recession. Premier Bob Rae said that he will outline the economic changes ahead at a 10:30 p.m. broadcast on Jan. 21.

PLEADING FOR UNITY

A group of about 200 Calgary and area community organizations, calling themselves Together for Greater Canada, will send a petition signed in 136 weekly and night daily newspapers in Quebec to call for a united Canada. The campaign, which ran in both French and English, cost about \$50,000—4 of 4 from individual contributors.

THE MENINGITIS TOLL

Deaths from meningitis in Canada since early December rose to 13 as Raynald Duchesne, 36, of Mail, Que.; Michel Chénier, 39, of Ottawa and Susan Jussim, 12, of Terrebonne, Que., all fell victim to the disease. Health officials across the country continued to state that the recent cases did not constitute an epidemic.

ACQUAINTING AN MP

Ontario Court Judge Jean-Marie Boivin has acquitted Conservative MP William Kennedy of a charge of theft related to an incident in November, 1990, when Kennedy tossed a protest placard and a pair of fuzzy dice belonging to an anti-Tory crusader onto a Parliamentarian's baggage bin. The judge said that Glen Kretz, who at the time was carrying protest signs and handing out leaflets at passing Tories, failed to prove that the Burlington, Ont., MP had acted with any criminal intent.

SETTING PRIORITIES

Nova Scotia Premier Donald Cameron announced that the province is jettisoning government-owned Nova Scotia Power up for sale. Cameron said that the sale of the power company, which is currently carrying a \$4 billion debt, will leave the government to concentrate its limited resources on areas such as health, education and social services.

THE CAPITAL'S POWER BROKERS

THE KEY OFFICES ON PARLIAMENT HILL

CENTRE BLOCK: Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's main office is in Room 307, just above the House of Commons lobby at the western end of the largest and most imposing of the three buildings on Parliament Hill. While the Prime Minister keeps a second suite of offices in the Langevin Block, to the south across Wellington Street, he occupies his Centre Block office when the House of Commons is in session. That suite is also his base on Tuesday mornings, when cabinet meetings are held in Room 323 just down the hall, and on Wednesday mornings, when the government caucus meets in the famous Parliamentary Reading Room downstairs. The Centre Block office is also where Mulroney receives foreign visitors.

As well, the Centre Block houses the offices of leaders of the opposition Jean Charest and NDP Leader Audrey McLaughlin, along with the conspicuous paired offices of Commons Speaker Jean Frenet.

WEST BLOCK: CONSERVATIVE BLOCK: Completed in 1968, like its neighbours, with the other buildings on Parliament Hill, the West Block—renamed Hill 1868, the is connected to the Centre Block contains very Block by a tunnel. It houses "senior" offices, as MP's offices and some dwell as those of Health Minister Jean Charest. One of the most famous is the office of the Minister of the Environment, Jean Charest. The West Block also houses the offices of the Minister of the Environment, Jean Charest. The West Block also houses the offices of the Minister of the Environment, Jean Charest.

LANGHEIM BLOCK: Facing Parliament Hill across Wellington Street, the five-storey building houses the Prime Minister's Office and the Privy Council Office—the main nerve centre of government. Traditionally, the PMO is the Prime Minister's personal office in charge of such things as patronage appointments and the Prime Minister's relations with his party caucus. By contrast, the PCO is the Prime Minister's window on the public service, and is responsible for ensuring that government policy is carried out by the federal bureaucracy and that policy advice from senior ministers is conveyed to the Prime Minister. But formal divisions between the two offices have diminished since Pierre Trudeau's tenure as prime minister. The clerk of the Privy Council, now Paul Teller, is the most senior civil servant in Ottawa. But Teller is also deeply involved in the highly political constitutional negotiations.

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney has a large corner office on the second floor of the Langevin Block, facing Parliament Hill to the north across Wellington Street. He uses those quarters mostly for formal interviews with reporters and for staff meetings. The Prime Minister's chief of staff occupies an office close by on the same floor. His press secretary and most senior strategic counsel occupy offices there as well. Mike Mulroney has a small three-room suite of offices on the first floor—the first prime minister's wife to have such a facility. Deputy Prime Minister Donald Marshall also has a small office on the second floor, but, because he is also finance minister, he usually works at an office four blocks away in the finance department.

Named after Sir Hector Langevin, a 19th-century minister of public works, the building was constructed between 1880 and 1888. Since then, the Privy Council Office has expanded to occupy additional space in the adjoining Mackenzie Building to the south.

NO FIXED ADDRESS

SOME OF THE THOUSANDS WITHOUT ANY HOME STILL DARE TO HOPE



The new year, bearing the hopes and resolutions inspired by a clean calendar, is barely more than 50 hours old. But Porpea Ferenc, still awake in his bed of rags on a concrete ledge of a parking garage in downtown Montreal, is raging against time past. He denounces "the Queens" and the government, "who stole a fortune"—when, and from whom, are unclear. He says that he is 64, but has eaten Hungary in 1896 (when Soviet tanks crushed a popular uprising, moved first to Vukovar, and then

to Montreal) in 1974. "Very bad time in Hungary," he tells a *Montreal* reporter. "Very bad time in Canada." He says that he gets his food from garbage, and that he has been sleeping outdoors for 20 years. Does he worry about his health? About not having a home? No, he says. "I'm going to die anyway."

In cities across Canada in those early hours of Friday, Jan. 3, hundreds of men and women, old and young, spent the night outdoors—not all of them as angry, as added or as clearly without hope as Ferenc. Others found shelter in a home? The huddled slept in long-term

temporary quarters. They are among as many as one in 100 Canadians—according to social workers, between 135,000 and 278,000 now—who, by malpractice or choice, circumstance or fate, and almost invariably in silent poverty, have no fixed address.

To gather impressions of how that huge underclass of Canadians exists, *Montreal*'s staff correspondents, with photographers, traced the lives of dozens of the homeless—and those who help them—in Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Calgary and Vancouver during the 34 hours of Jan. 3. They encountered despair and mental

distress, disease and madness, life and death. But the reporters also met dozens of people who have hope enough to offer cure. And even among the homeless ones, there are some who care enough to help. Some of their stories:

● At 9:00 p.m., on the eastern fringe of Metropolitan Toronto, Bernadita, 42, is wedding down a long day, relaxing in the single room, about 20 feet by 15 feet with four beds, that she shares with her four children. That Friday, like every weekday, begins for Bernadita at 6 a.m. She and the children travel to their school on the opposite side of the city. Bernadita

Ferenc, Bernadita and daughters (opposite): from utter despair to dreams of living in a family home

hires a taxi, after giving up two low-paying jobs, to attend a high school to equip her for a better life. Late last year, her unemployed husband was charged with assaulting her and ordered a court to stay away from her. She and her two sons and two daughters moved out of their three-bedroom apartment to get away

from him. Meanwhile, they subsist on welfare of \$25 a day in the crowded motel run by Metro's community services department. "Sometimes I get depressed," says Bernadita.

● The Halifax weather is blustery and below freezing, and the cross-cut youth shelter in its bulky workbooks in a short doorway at midday, asking passers-by for spare change. At age 17, Frank (Dumbo) Wadden—who grew up in foster homes, has lived for three years on the streets. Today, he has been out on the cold since early morning, he says, when the police reacted



ban and others out of a vacant downtown building known locally as Hell's Hotel. There, homeless youths often hang out at night under nearby blankets—drinking cheap wine or using drugs, if they have the cash for them—and wait for sleep, or the police. "On a good day, I can make \$15 to \$20," Waddon says.

■ In the dock at 6:30 a.m., Peter Goodwill, 30, a Sioux Indian from Stawell, British Columbia near Fort St. John, looks the Calgary Drop-In Centre, a no-questions-asked downtown hostel that since November has provided him with a mattress on the floor and breakfast. He says that he is heading for a temporary-job agency, but work is hard to find. Goodwill left home for good just two weeks before he was to graduate from high school. Since then, he has drifted around Western Canada, holding mainly menial jobs. Soon, he hopes to complete high school, he says, and then study social work—perhaps even law—in university. But he adds that those dreams may be difficult to realize. "It is hard to say if I will ever become a doctor," he says. "It is the only idea I have."

■ A sleeping bag wrapped in green plastic provides a buffer from a cold sidewalk on Vancouver's lower east side as Mike sits smoking a cigarette, waiting for the Solomon Army's Greenwich drop-in centre to open at 12:15 a.m. It is a place for people who missed getting a hostel bed to have free coffee, doughnuts and warmth. Wind-driven rain will be back in a few hours, slating through the broken windows of a burned-out van where Mike and his friend Ed—they both hold last names—will spend the night. Mike says that he is 35, born in Richmond, and a few miles south of the city school and "hardly problems" when he was 15, and has been on the streets ever since. But he smiles from under his red-and-white baseball cap. "It isn't a great life, but you can survive."

■ Half-Pint is the only name she gives in the old friend, Steve, at a downtown Toronto doughnut shop at 10:30 a.m. for their first food in a day—by choice, run-bait desserts—a stranger's gift. She appears to be about 20 years old. But Half-Pint reveals something of herself and her posthumous life as a notional friend that she has written. One rhyme ends:

*An old man in a wheelchair
begs for help with his grey eyes
but his cardboard box is full
of greedy smirks from passers-by*

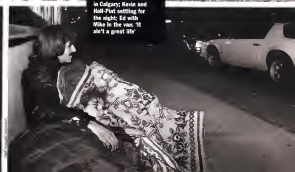
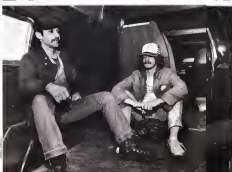
*And the cars that pass so quickly,
conspiring in the fog,
they're going home to not their driver,
going home to feed their dog*

This night, Half-Pint and Steve, street computer men since they fell out with their families five years ago, join a friend named Kevin on a warm-air sidewalk grate. They look cozy, even cheerful, after their treat.

CAROL MCKENZIE and JONAS DEWENT in
Halifax; GLEN ALLAN in Montreal;
PHIL KANLIS in Toronto; JAMES MORSE
in Calgary and MIA QUINN in Vancouver



Clockwise from above:
left, Waddon at Hell's
Hotel; a homeless man
in Calgary; Kevin and
Half-Pint settling for
the night; Ed with
Mike in the van. It
isn't a great life



Letter from Moscow

'How will I survive?'



An independent vendor selling meat in Moscow, traveling a painful road to a free market

The baptismal certificate is crossed and folded, but the next black script beneath the double-headed eagle symbol of czarist Russia is still clearly legible: Alexandra Grigorievna Doronova was born in the Moscow region on March 19, 1919. And as she approaches her 80th birthday, the still-energetic widow (her married name is Pavlovskaya) expresses wonder at the hardships events that have swept across her native land since her mother first tucked away that pre-revolutionary document. The czar's reign is a distant childhood

memory and, in Pavlovskaya's old age, the system that shaped her life, Soviet communism, has vanished. Now, she lives in a collapsed superpower where the value of the ruble declines daily. Sad Pavlovskaya, 71, an old, but I do not want to die just yet as I am curious about what is going to happen next. But life is very hard, and I do not know how I am going to survive." In company with millions of other former Soviet citizens last week, Pavlovskaya was largely concerned with the string issue in the cost of living since Jan. 1, when the Russian government freed prices

on goods and services ranging from milk to train tickets.

That first painful step towards a market economy sparked protests from millions of other republics, among them Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan, which sought to delay price increases in their own territories. But those fellow members of the Commonwealth of Independent States, the loose confederation of 11 republics that has succeeded the Soviet Union, archidually followed the lead of their great Russian neighbor. They had little choice. Inexhaustible Russian shoppers were

poised to flood across their borders in search of cheaper goods.

Russian President Boris Yeltsin, meanwhile, was in the Volga River region of southern Russia last week, the opening tour in his campaign to defend his controversial pricing policies. There, he expressed the hope that further economic reforms, among them the privatization of many state-owned enterprises and sufficient collective farms, would result in a rise in living standards after several difficult months.

Sad Yeltsin, in an obvious attempt to please former Soviet president Mikhail Gorbachev for the czarist economic chaos. "No one dared to start this reform for seven years."

But that reference to Gorbachev's well-documented reluctance to undertake painful economic reforms was cold comfort to the ordinary citizens struggling daily in stable states that are still largely offering the same illegal selection of merchandise as before the price increases. Many people were clearly at market stalls for their contemplated food cuts that have far outstripped such compensatory measures as pension increases and salary increases for teachers and grad assistants—citizens who Russian officials say are most vulnerable in a free-market economy. As a result of those adjustments, the average Moscow worker now earns about 500 rubles per month. That amount is worth only about \$5 at the most common rate of exchange. But the ruble is not convertible, and comparisons to Western currencies make ruble prices seem awfully low.

Still, a recent report for the Moscow city council revealed that most Russians in the metropolis of one million people were already spending 80 per cent of their household incomes on food. And before the Jan. 2 price increases. Now, an increasingly grim struggle for daily survival is being waged in the bleak apartment blocks that most residents of the former Soviet capital call home. Certainly, the signs of poverty are evident in the squalid district where Alexandra Pavlovskaya lives. For one thing, there is

no security in her four-story brown-brick apartment block—a missing piece of glass in the entrance allows anyone to reach through and simply open the locked door from the inside. Worse, her apartment is on the main floor of the building—a location more vulnerable to burglary. Completed in 1947, the apt gets a monthly pension equivalent to \$3-45. "I have relatives who have a dacha [cottage] near Moscow, but I can no longer afford the train fare—it is five rubles five cents each way, and anyone would break in here as soon as I left the building."

Pavlovskaya spent Jan. 7, Christmas Day, for members of the Russian Orthodox Church, made her small, tiny apartment wondrous how to stretch her assets from a lifetime of labor that included 15 years as a construction worker. Chief among them is one landlord from the old Communist regime, now housing czar. To be sure, the municipal government intends to privatize Moscow's state-owned housing. But that proposed conversion program is bogged down as a result of old age and competing reform plans. Meanwhile, Pavlovskaya pays the equivalent of only 20 cents each month, about seven per cent of her income, for a living room that doubles as her bedroom, a small kitchen and a bathroom. That monthly payment includes heating, electricity and land telephone calls. But she has to pay all her other expenses, which are considerably greater, from her meager pension.

Pavlovskaya said that her chief concern is that she may no longer be able to afford to feed her daughters in the way that, a mile away, her husband, Nikolai, does with his basic items as bread, matches and salt, must remain subject to government price control. But a lot of milk and meat was sold last week at the triple 1991 prices of less than one cent. By Jan. 7, in fact, Pavlovskaya had ventured out only once to purchase food at the new prices. She returned home with a loaf of black bread that had tripled in price to two cents. Relatives have regularly provided her with food, she said, and they recently gave her a parcel that included a chicken, some cheese and 10 eggs.

Despite her economic circumstances, Pavlovskaya expressed confidence that she would survive the current hardships. "I have relatives who help me," she said. "I encourage my parents who are trying to bring up young children today."

One hour's drive across Moscow's vast sprawl in a steadily used apartment, Petya Yeltsin, 35, is not in agreement as a visitor related the elderly neighbor's concern. Two is a construction worker whose monthly salary of \$10 was paid weekly for several months for his wife, Laina, 36, and their seven-month-old son, Mason. The rest of their

World Notes

A DEADLY ATWINK

Despite the showings of a helicopter carrying Kosovo's Kosovar army members, the United Nations dispatched 20 military observers to war-torn Yugoslavia. The observers are an advance contingent of up to 10,000 UN peacekeepers, including Canadians, expected to be sent to the breakaway Croatian republic of a ceasefire continues to hold between federal and republican troops. Yugoslavian Defense Minister Veljko Radicev promptly resigned amid international condemnation of the incident in which a federal MiG-21 jet fired missiles at two UN helicopters over Croatia, destroying one and killing all five members aboard.

CONDEMNING INEARS

In a US-60 race, the UN Security Council condemned Israel's plan to expel 12 Palestinian activists from the occupied territories. Palestinian leaders said that the vote proves the way for them to begin a 1,000 popular uprising, referred to as the Intifada. Last November to face corruption charges. She has pleaded not guilty. During her husband's 25-year rule, Marcos served in charge of Manila and as a cabinet minister in pursuit of democracy and housing programs.

IN THE BEGINNING

Imelda Marcos, the firstborn widow of former Philippine dictator Ferdinand Marcos, announced her candidacy for the May presidential elections. Marcos, who fled in Hawaii with her husband after a 1986 popular uprising, returned to the Philippines last November to face corruption charges. She has pleaded not guilty. During her husband's 25-year rule, Marcos served in charge of Manila and as a cabinet minister in pursuit of democracy and housing programs.

A HAITIAN COMPROMISE

A spokesman for the Organization of American States announced that degraded Haitian president Jean-Bertrand Aristide agreed to accept a judicial appointment as prime minister, a compromise that could lead to his return to Haiti. Aristide fled into exile in Venezuela after a military coup on Sept. 30.

TERROR IN LONDON

An IRA bomb exploded near the British defense ministry a few hundred meters from Prime Minister John Major's London office, damaging cars and buildings but causing no casualties. Major was not in his office when the IRA exploded. The bomb followed a series of attacks in London and Belfast by the IRA, which is fighting to force Britain's withdrawal from Northern Ireland.



THE UNITED STATES

A fall from grace

Bush's Tokyo tour raises ominous concerns

It was an eight-hour nightmare three minutes of raw television footage that unfolded around the world mercilessly replaying the scene of public humiliation. At the center setting of the head table for a state dinner opening his four-day visit to Japan, the last leg of a grueling 13-day, 26,000-mile Asian journey designed to showcase his talent for personal diplomacy, President George Bush was picking his way gingerly through his bewildered of beef as piggyback sauce when he suddenly rammed plate, collapsed on his chair, vomiting, and slid to the floor as a faint. As an unmarked video camera from Japan's public video network recorded the ensuing Secret Service panic, it captured a riveting tableau: Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, at 73, five years older than Bush, was inching on the floor, crawling in his lap the head of the

prostrate leader of the world's only surviving superpower.

Despite Bush's later assertion that he was only suffering a "little queasy moment," his collapse and continuing puke even after returning to Washington late last week generated a disturbing atmosphere for both his own political fortunes and those of the United States. Not only did his disheveled help tarnish his fair-weather Pacific goodwill tour into the first public relations disaster of his 1993 presidential campaign, it also raised awkward election-year issues related to his age and health—as well as his self-confessional choice of a possible steel-on, Vice President Dan Quayle. But most damaging of all was the fact that, after mildly reacting to the trip as a presidential trade mission ended at crossing "yoh, yoh, yoh," Bush failed to voice any significant trade concerns from Tokyo.

Weak, that, he incurred the anger of U.S. conservatives—and the outside of Democratic presidential voters. Some analysts predicted that the trip itself, crisscrossed to improve his declining domestic popularity with yet another diplomatic triumph abroad, had ended up far below his intended reputation for foreign policy prowess. In fact, as the still-haggard President disembarked from Air Force One, stating that his visit had been a success, political scientist Larry Sabato of Charlottesville's University of Virginia warned it "has absolutely no example of anything quite as scary—one of the low points of the Bush presidency."

Precisely that perception was a New York Times poll released last week which reported that Bush's approval rating at an all-time personal low of 48 per cent, with 67 per cent of respondents viewing disapproval of his handling of the economy. His handling of the economy was in sharp contrast to the situation just a year ago, when he was entering in ratings approaching 90 per cent as he deftly navigated an individualist coalition to begin the war in the Persian Gulf.

But for many Americans, Bush's spontaneous tumble under the Tokyo banquet table signaled not only his own flagging prestige, it also led to awe-inspiring doubts about the na-

Bush and Quayle: a shifting tableau

tion's long-term health. In the wake of the Soviet Union's collapse, U.S. strategic planners are still struggling to define Washington's role in what Bush called the new "post-Cold War" world. And commentators around the globe led the way pointed out that the greatest threat to American supremacy now comes not from a military rival, but as economic one—whose leader had just been seen around the world holding up the President's hand in his hands.

Even before Bush's arrival in Japan, Miyazawa had provoked protests from U.S. officials when, during a New Year's Day speech, he pleaded with his countrymen to have "congress" on the tough-talking Americans whose stance was based on so many economic problems. And last week, some Japanese officials could not resist entering that poisonous arena of American doctrine. Said Noboru Aoyama, former deputy minister of international trade and industry, of Miyazawa's mark to rescue Bush: "It's a symbol. The superpower America is tired, and everyone around it has to take care of it."

In fact, Bush's alleged Japanese sponsors spotted the very likelihood it had been designed to forestall—calls for a new wave of protectionist measures in Congress to avert weakened U.S. industries. Only hours after Bush had landed at Andrews Air Force Base outside Washington, after a report that December's unemployment rate had jumped to 7.1 per cent from 6.9 per cent the month before, the latest since 1986, one of his closest Democratic presidential opponents, Nebraska Senator Robert D'Amico, unveiled an internationalism committee that modeled last, for going "backwards" for jobs to Tokyo. If the Japanese did not open their markets to American goods, Kennedy said, they would feel themselves barred from U.S. shelves and cut into its exports.

But one of Bush's fellow travelers, Chrysler Corp.'s superstar chairman Lee Iacocca, made the most emotional demand for trade retaliation. And Japanese officials reportedly refused to make concrete commitments that would substantially increase American exports—and leveled pointed suggestions that to soften to Japan, American should turn out better and

smarter cars—Iacocca angrily stated out of the screenroom meetings joining General Motors Corp. chairman Robert Stempel and Ford Motor Co. chairman Harold Poley the other key America in a controversial 18-hour corporate delegation included on the trip. Iacocca added to the Democrats' claims of "domestic protection" in the three-day trade negotiations. Then, after Iacocca's speech, he introduced a keynote address of Detroit's Economic Club with a scathing critique of the accord, under which Japanese Honda dealers had promised to triple their sales of U.S. Suzuki Jeep Crossovers by 1994 to 1,000 "Hondas," he said. "How in the hell did we get us locked?" In an angry hour-long tirade that erupted into a tiger into his usual Japan-bashing, Iacocca belted that "I for one am fed up hearing from the Japanese that all our problems there are our own damn fault." He also warned that unless Congress applied retaliatory pressure, the Tokyo government had no reason to change its policies. "Why in the hell should they?" he demanded. "They're winning. In fact, they're beating our brains to."

That rhetoric raised fears among Canadian officials about a new outbreak of protectionist fever on Capitol Hill, which could spark beyond Japanese exports. In Washington, Ambassador Dennis Barry acknowledged that Ottawa harbored "a general concern" about the mounting protectionist mood at a time when, despite the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement, the country is still facing bilateral trade disputes on issues ranging from beef to softwood lumber. Said Barry: "Canadians are generally aware that a genuine can quickly be transferred."

But the protectionist riling cries emanating from Bush's Far East trip were raised to the ears of the one whose shadow had loomed over the trip: conservative congressman Patrick Buchanan. Stomping through the small rooms of New Hampshire last week, where he is challenging Bush in the state's Feb. 18 primary, the conservative's last major electoral start, Buchanan lambasted his would-be "American hero" president, to what most analysts consider a fair shot at the end of the fractious Republican party, he argued that in the absence of the Soviet threat it was time for Americans to withdraw from their

AND THEN THERE WERE FIVE

When Douglas Wilder announced his candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination last September, he considered that he was "the longest of long shots." Last week, the 49-year-old Virginia governor's questionnaire for the White House came to a sudden halt. At the end of his annual state of the commonwealth address, Wilder told legislators in Richmond that the Bush administration is responsible for the state's economic problems, which he said take precedence over his political ambitions. "President Bush's policies have weakened our national economy and made life vulnerable," said Wilder. "Yet at the same time, the weak national economy has made it all the more difficult for me to make my case while tending to state's pressing obligations at home." That, the document of Wilder under the banner of the economic fall.

Of the five major Democrats still in the race, analysts say, that moderate Arkansas Gov. William Clinton, 45, who is widely regarded as

predicted fiscal conservatism, balancing the state's budget through spending cuts without tax hikes. But the moderate failed to make it to the White House. Wilder told state legislators to support higher taxes and more spending cuts to cover a projected \$2.5-billion budget shortfall over the next two years. Wilder's analysis cited other factors in Wilder's decision to quit the presidential race: the state's economy is down more than \$2 billion in state income tax revenue; half of which came from raising government funds. His attempt to pressure the black vote did not compare with the strong showings of civil rights leader Jesse Jackson in the 1984 and 1988 presidential races. And about jobs in New Hampshire, Wilder holds the nation's first private-sector job in Feb. 18, placed Wilder under the banner of the economic fall.

Of the five major Democrats still in the race, analysts say, that moderate Arkansas Gov. William Clinton, 45, who is widely regarded as

the most conservative, could benefit most from Wilder's departure. About one of every five Democrats is black, and many of them live in southern states—Clinton's home base. Black voters are expected to play a significant role in Bush's March 4 primary in Maryland, where a recent poll showed

Wilder leading the field, and in seven southern and border states—where Clinton won as early favorite—that hold their primaries on Tuesday, March 16. In Oklahoma last week, Clinton urged highly of his former rival, adding: "We haven't heard the last of Doug Wilder." Just now, political insiders predict that the governor, who is barred by state law from seeking a second term, could soon reappear in the new role of the eventual Democratic presidential nominee.



Wilder drops of a dream

ANDREW DELANEY with correspondence reports

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WORLD

self-appointed role in global politics and tried to the country's own problems.

At Cernuschi's Lumber in Ramsey, N.H., Bushman attacked the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement for restricting Canadian mills to export U.S. logs for processing, then re-export them back across the border for sale. And at a conservative-sponsored forum later in Boston, he attacked Bush for a 1988 election promise to create 30 million new jobs. Said Bushman: "What he didn't tell me is that they would be in Vietnam, Guangdong province and Mexico."

Bushman's message—protectionism, isolationist and, some analysts charge, rabidly with anglophobic racism—is a direct rebuke to Bush's belated anti-communism. But is a re-

But while Bush was elsewhere engaged in Japan with his offshore attack last week, he sent one of his chief electoral surrogate to the breach: self-proclaimed campaign hit man Quayle. The vice-president's 36 hours of state-wide paid-hunting had been aimed at demonstrating how much his campaign style had matured in the four years since he emerged as Bush's campaign running mate. And in fact, when new White House Chief of Staff Samuel Doner called Quayle in at 6:30 a.m. to notify him of Bush's illness, the vice-president was busy reading the fourth of a seven-part Washington Post series by journalists David Broder and Bob Woodward that attempted to re-evaluate his bombing public image.

In exclusive, almost non-existing detail,



Bush after collapse: these citations of raw footage that flamed around the world.

the writers' investigation showed that contrary to the perception that Quayle had helplessly stumbled into diplomatic prominence at Bush's side, he and his lawyer wife, Marilyn, had carefully placed his transaction from an obscure Indiana senator into a non-partisan political coalition through a shrewd mix of political calculation and discreet lobbying. But to some of Quayle's severest critics, responsible for turning his once memorable role into the last of TV talk-show stunts, that report came as no surprise. Said Jeffrey Tader, the Connecticut-based co-founder of the barometer Quayle Quarterly: "To be politically astute is a lot different than being a political leader. It doesn't necessarily qualify you for high office."

Tader said that he welcomed the fact that the press was finally taking Quayle seriously—especially in light of the fact that the controversial President's Council on Competitiveness, which the non-president chairs, had attacked against regulations to monitor the emissions from public utilities that cause acid rain. Cal-

ifornia congresswoman Henry Waxman declared in May that Quayle had "sabotaged the most important rule-making to date under the Clean Air Act," consistently withholding its review. And Waxman has also accused Quayle of "sabotaging" through his secretive council, an "illegal shadow government" to circumvent laws without any responsibility to account for its actions. Two months ago, Waxman disclosed that the council's executive director, Allen Hubbard, a friend of Quayle's, held shares in an Indiana utility responsible for releasing 550,000 tons of acid-smoke-producing sulphur dioxide a year.

Still, just as Quayle was surviving his own image as a defender of free enterprise, extraordinary, Bush's health soon suddenly released the national spotlight on him. In the process, it revived old concerns about Quayle's political leadership away from the presidency—not to mention questions over his own plans. In New Hampshire, former Republican congressman Charles Douglas, chairman of Bushman's state campaign, derided Quayle as a "jet setter." And the Cable News Network reported that its polls showed that 63 per cent of those asked still considered Quayle unqualified for the vice-presidency, while 25 per cent said that his presence on the ticket again this year would make them less likely to vote for Bush. And network political consultant William Schneider of Washington's American Enterprise Institute: "There's no evidence that Quayle's image has turned around."

But the very controversy over the possibility that Quayle could take possession of the Oval Office added an anxious note to renewed speculation over Bush's health—the only factor that he has well would keep him from making his re-election bid official later this month. Most analysts, both medical and political, readily accepted the White House announcement that he was merely suffering from a routine attack of influenza. And they predicted that a risk of new campaign phone opportunities would soon succeed in replacing the declining specter of his Japanese collapse with images of a vigorous 67-year-old presidential campaign aide.

Still, only eight months after he was traded out of office in a weekend from at Camp David with a severe heart attack that he caused by a personally administered thyroid condition known as Grave's disease, Bush heads out onto the election trail this week suddenly facing a series of challenges unimaginable a year ago, when he resigned as the apparently invulnerable commander-in-chief of Operation Desert Storm. Don comes from Bushman, another from self-proclaimed Louisiana Republican David Duke and yet another from the stagnant economy itself. But the most threatening of all is reflected in a report of Japanese information that between a moment of human weakness—a lapse that American voters tend not to forgive—or forget—in their leaders.

MARCI McDONALD in Washington with correspondents' reports

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Video gambling in Halifax draws criticism from anti-gambling activists and other opponents of government-sponsored gambling.

BUSINESS

GOING FOR BROKE

When Atlantic coastlines shore owner Scott Zwart allowed Nova Scotia's provincial lottery commission to install two video gambling machines last November, he expected that they would generate healthy profits for his business. The machines charge players as little as \$2.50 for cash games of electronic poker or Blackjack, with winners receiving a printed ticket that can be cashed in for a maximum prize of \$1,000. Zwart, like other businessmen who provide space for the terminals, is entitled to 35 per cent of the revenues from the machines after deducting the annual rent on the games. But the 29-year-old entrepreneur complains that he is also required to pay for assistance, telephone links to a central computer and other maintenance costs, leaving him with an average weekly profit equal to less

LOTTERIES ARE ONE OF THE FEW GROWING SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR CASH-STRAPPED PROVINCES

than 10 per cent of the proceeds. "The government is being too greedy," Zwart says. "Why do they want so much?" The reason is that with the success and lagging economic slowdown, traditional sources of provincial revenue are dwindling.

Meanwhile, lotteries and other forms of gambling are among the few sources of government revenue with any significant potential for growth. Lottery revenues across the country increased rapidly during the 1980s, climbing to \$4.4 billion for the year ended March 31, 1991, from \$1.1 billion in 1980-1981. In Ontario, Quebec and the three Prairie provinces, spending on lottery games has levelled off in the past year. But in the Atlantic provinces and British Columbia, lottery officials say that these revenues in that year have increased by 43 per cent and eight per cent respectively, a

trend they attribute to the introduction of new video and sports games. In the provinces, the need for new sources of funding, both Ontario and Quebec appear likely as a result to introduce video gambling terminals later this year.

The introduction of new video and sports games has provoked sharp criticism from anti-gambling activists and other critics of government-sponsored gambling. They argue that the games, like other lotteries, function as a tax on low-income non-fully educated consumers. Says David Redhouse, a student leader at a statistics professor at the University of Western Ontario in London: "Governments are crossing the line when they introduce video lotteries and slot advertisements emphasizing how much you can win. They are appealing to a sense of greed." Added John Clarke, a Toronto-based organizer for the Ontario Coalition Against Poverty: "When people lose hard-earned money, they succumb to the idea of getting rich quick. Lotteries prey on their desperation."

Currently, however, the profit motive appears to outweigh any ethical considerations. Although lottery profits generally account for about one per cent of provincial government revenues, the amount is growing most quickly in provinces that have introduced new games in the past year. In the four Atlantic provinces, lottery revenues for the eight months ended last Nov. 30 totalled \$263 million, up from \$159 million in the same period a year earlier. Video gambling machines, which were introduced in New Brunswick and Newfoundland in December, 1990, in Nova Scotia last May and in Prince Edward Island in August, provided \$46 million of that total. In general, about 50 per cent of the money generated by government lotteries in Canada is paid out in prizes. An additional 15 per cent goes towards operating costs and payments to retailers.

British Columbia Lottery Corp. officials, meanwhile, say that they expect their revenues will over-earn last year to rise to \$693 million, up \$227 million from the previous year. But the actual total may be far higher. Indeed, the province's newest lottery game, Sports Action, has already generated \$14 million since its introduction in August. The game's million-dollar prizes have attracted a lot of interest from gamblers to place bets on the outcome of draws to see professional hockey, football or soccer games. Players who correctly predict the winners of each game win prizes whose values depend on the odds established by the lottery corporation for individual games.

Across the country, lottery corporation executives say that the public demand for conventional numbers-based lotteries appears to be saturated. The easiest way to increase revenues, they add, is to introduce new and imaginative games that combine chance with an element of skill. "The recession and the leveling off of traditional lotteries have occurred at the same time," says Joseph Perry, a spokesman for Lot-4-Quebec. "We have to come up with new games to attract new players." As a result, all 10 provinces have introduced so-called scratch-and-win instant-play games in recent years, offering them terms as often as every six weeks to keep them fresh. Scratch lotteries, meanwhile, designed to appeal to males between the ages of 18 and 35, a segment of the population that buys relatively few conventional lottery tickets. Says Ontario Lottery Corp. president Ian Williams: "Our research shows that sports lotteries attract a different segment of the market. That means less cannibalization of the existing games, which adds to revenue and does not just redistribute it."

At the same time, lottery executives bristle at the suggestion that they are preying on the poor and disadvantaged. Nicholson, for one, says that the market research shows that middle-class customers tend to buy disproportionately more lottery tickets than other demographic groups. He adds, "It is bad business to focus on the low-income segment of the population. You cannot expect much out of a guy who only has \$10,000 in the first place. It is the wealthier players who can plunk down five or 10 dollars at a time on tickets. The poor only spend a dollar or two." Moreover, despite the increasing sophistication of games and promotions in Canada, lottery corporation executives say that they still sell the most popular of their counterparts in the United States: Bets Barry Adair, director of marketing for the B.C. lottery corporation "You never see people jumping into piles of money once television commercials show you how to win them."

In addition to the continuing ethical debate about government-sponsored gambling, several provinces have encountered legal challenges to their sports and video lotteries. The National Hockey League, which officially opposes all forms of betting on its games, filed the Federal Court of Canada to stop the three separate actions last year for injunctions to stop the B.C., Prairie and Quebec lotteries. The cases are still before the court.

In Nova Scotia, an association representing private businesses of marketing machines, which are illegal but have been tolerated by authorities in Atlantic Canada for decades, has filed a lawsuit against the provincial government. In their suit, the 25 members of the Nova Scotia Small and Ancillary Operators Association are seeking the right to compete legally with the government's \$2 bet on the outcome of draws to see professional hockey, football or soccer games. Players who correctly predict the winners of each game win prizes whose values depend on the odds established by the lottery corporation for individual games.

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Business Notes

BULLS ON A CHARGE

Despite widespread pessimism about the economy, North American stock markets continued to advance. Following a sharp drop in the trading session, Bank of Canada, the Toronto Stock Exchange jumped by 64.66 points, its largest single-day rally in four years. The drop in the bank index also pushed mortgage rates to 30-year lows, with most financial institutions offering six-month fixed rates at 8.5 per cent.

CHIPPING A FOREST GIANT

Canadian Pacific Forest Products Ltd., of Montreal, will close another deal with Quebec and New Brunswick, resulting in the loss of up to 1,900 jobs. The pulp-and-paper company, 20-per-cent owned by Canadian Pacific Ltd., lost \$301.5 million on revenues of \$1.5 billion in the nine months that ended on Sept. 30. The company will maintain three other mills in Canada and the United States.

A MAJOR FAILURE

In the largest failure ever in the Canadian life insurance industry, a liquidator was appointed to sell off the assets of Montreal-based Compagnie Mutuelle Life Insurance Society. A plan to rescue the company's 22nd largest insured failed after regulators discovered that Compagnie's losses in 1990, now estimated at \$40 million, were larger than anticipated. A national insurance industry had protected the deposits of all 100,000 policy holders.

A RED CHRISTMAS

Redding Corp. of Guelph-France Inc. announced a disaster of \$100 million in 1991 across the country, resulting in the loss of 525 jobs over the next five weeks. The steps are part of a massive reorganization that even he approved by the Toronto-based company's bankers, who are owed about \$70 million. Affected divisions include mortgage services Jack Pomeroy and the Major Inc. bookstore chain.

THE END IS NEAR

The director general of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs will set April 15 deadlines for Canada and 107 other GATT negotiators to complete five-year-old talks on liberalizing World Trade. Discussions began in Geneva that week following a warning from U.S. Trade Representative Carlos C. Felt that exporters must close either the latest GATT talks or face increased protectionism. Trade Minister Michael Wilson said that time has run out for the talks, and that "you will walk away from the table."

JOHN DALL with
DENISE McARDY in Toronto

Post-Communist chaos

Old fights disrupt investment in Eastern Europe

Frank Otto warmly welcomed the collapse of communism in his native Czechoslovakia in 1989. Forty-one years earlier, when Otto was 35, the Communist regime that had just taken power nationalized his father's soap factory in the family's home town of Rakovník, 60 km west of Prague. Expelled from university as a socialist capitalist, Otto later spent 10 years in prison for attempting to escape from the country. Now 66 and living in Toronto, Otto returned to Rakovník with several relatives last June to accept a formal apology from the town's newly elected mayor for his family's treatment under the previous regime. For Otto, it was essential to say, but days later he learned that the Czechoslovakian government had sold the firm that his family once owned, Rakovník Co., to Procter & Gamble Co. of Cincinnati for a reported \$22 million. He now says that he and his relatives are suing the Czechoslovakian government for some form of restitution. "We never expected the authorities to return the company to us, but we should at least get compensation," says Otto, a retired cabinet-maker. "After all, the Communists stole that company from our family." In fact, sorting out the claims of people whose businesses were confiscated by Communist authorities is one of many critical tasks facing Czechoslovakia as it struggles to rebuild its shattered economy.

Like its neighbors in the former Eastern Bloc, Czechoslovakia is now trying to find buyers for thousands of formerly state-owned enterprises, most of which are extremely inefficient by Western standards and desperately in need of massive infusions of foreign capital. A few high-profile privatisations have already been announced, including giant German auto producer Volkswagen AG's purchase of 70 per cent of the Skoda car company in a deal ultimately worth \$6.1 billion. But the sheer number of state-owned firms on the auction block—an estimated 18,000 enterprises, the vast majority of which are small retail and service shops—combined with the inevitable legal battles over their true ownership, has forced President Václav Havel's government to proceed more slowly than some reformers had hoped.

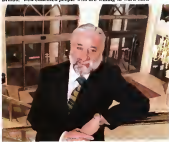
Otto first says, says that he has no idea how long it will

take for his family's lawsuit, launched two months ago, to reach a conclusion. The case is complicated by the fact that the Rakovník factory was handed over to socialist national administration by a post-Second World War coalition government that expelled the Communist takeover. Meanwhile, the current Czechoslovakian administration has offered to pay restitution only to the owners of property seized by the state after the Communist coup in 1948, a category that it says excludes Rakovník.

Meanwhile, outsiders searching for new business opportunities in Eastern Europe still face numerous roadblocks. Decades of neglect and mismanagement by Communist-led administrations have created huge gaps in the region's transportation and communications networks. Although food and other essentials are generally available, telephones often fail to work and such basic office supplies as paper clips and staples are often difficult to find.

At the same time, many Eastern European governments appear to be adopting slowly to their newfound economic and political freedoms. The Czech language, for one, has no exact equivalent for the term "decision maker," and a single business agreement often still requires scores of signatures from officials at several state ministries and levels of government. "The Czechs are usually very deliberate, much more careful than their neighbors," says a Western business consultant based in Prague. "It is almost as though they are waiting to see what makes the others will move."

Brazil: "well-educated people who are willing to work hard"



As well, foreign investors often find it difficult to track down officials who wield all of the real power. Czechoslovakia's new government, like others in the region, has removed many former Communist and members of the secret police from positions of influence. The resulting rapid turnover at government departments means that business executives can rarely be certain of who is in charge of what, or whether that person will still be there the next time they call. Declares Otto, who has returned to his native country three times in the past two years: "Everywhere you look, you see the same old cadres. Obviously, the Communists are out of power, but they are still trying to exert their influence."

For his part, Frank Farley says that he has no illusions about the economy of the challenges facing him as the new director of marketing for Skoda, the automobile firm founded by a German engineer and industrialist, Karl van Skoda, in 1899. Before the Second World War, Skoda was widely viewed as one of

luxury high-performance automobiles. But its reputation for quality disappeared under Communism. More recently, the firm has become notorious for shoddy manufacturing and biased styling. The Czech boss Farley, who was greeted to Canada in 1988, had been a regional

marketing manager for Volkswagen in Toronto for 11 years, when he eagerly accepted a transfer to the newly acquired Skoda subsidiary. Says Farley: "It was a marketer's dream—in opportunity to go into uncharted waters and to create something entirely new."

Farley, now living in Prague with his wife and two young children, says that his first goal is to dispel the widespread presumption about Czechoslovakia: consumers that domestic products are inferior to imports. He acknowledges that the best way to overcome consumer resistance is to offer well-built products and reliable service. He added that he also hopes to appeal to Czechoslovakians' sense of patriotism, by recruiting potential buyers of his company's reputation for



State-owned locomotive plant in Prague: decades of neglect and mismanagement by Communist-led administrations

quality before the 1988 Communist takeover.

Also trying to take advantage of Czechoslovakia's economic transformation is Fred Renda, chairman of Toronto-based Carstar Hotels International. Prague, says the Australian-born Renda, is "a truly untapped place with well-educated people who are willing to work hard if they are paid for it." But more important for his company, which owns two hotels in Canada, is the fact that Prague suffers from an acute shortage of hotel space. An estimated 130 million foreigners visited the country in 1990, 63 per cent more than in 1989. But because there are so few places to stay, many of those tourists were forced to make day trips to Prague from Vienna, 300 km west. Renda's company plans to open a 140-million, 324-room hotel in the Czechoslovakian capital city this year. It expects that the new facility will be profitable within a year—much faster than is usually the case in the hotel industry.

Another believer in Czechoslovakia's future is John Beck, president of Amstar Enterprises Inc., a Toronto-based steel estate construction and development company. Within days of the fall of communism in December, 1989, Beck, whose parents were Hungarians, opened an office in Prague to solicit new business. Because of that early presence, the Czechoslovakian government invited Amstar to bid in June, 1990, on building a new \$200-million airport

terminal near the capital that would be capable of handling five million passengers a year—two and a half times the capacity of the existing state-run facility. Amstar is now part of an all-Canadian consortium that includes the engineering firm Marshall Mueser Hensel Ltd., management consultants Peat Marwick Stevenson & Kellogg Inc., Scott Associates Architects and financial advisers Munsey & Co. The consortium is now one of four bidders on the shortlist for the airport-terminal contract.

Some of the most closely watched speculations to produce a stark enterprise have involved the Škoda auto-manufacturing factory in Žilina, an industrial center of 90,000 in central Czechoslovakia. Founded at the turn of the century, the company was the property of the Bata family, which moved to Canada from Czechoslovakia in 1929, well before the nation's postwar government nationalized it in October, 1945. After the Communists left, Toronto millionaire Thomas Bata, 78, the chairman of Bata Ltd., renewed his claim to be the rightful owner of the Žilina factory and demanded restitution. Czechoslovakia's restitution laws, enacted last June, exclude former owners of small businesses such as hardware or hardware stores by the Communists to reclaim their properties. But so far, the government has not applied the same rules to large, potentially profitable enterprises.

After more than a year of tough negotiations, Bata and government officials reached an oral compromise in October. The agreement, which goes into effect this month, has created Bata CSFA, a 50-50 joint venture, initially comprising 30 retail stores and one small shoe factory. The 30 stores, including the Sloggers store on Prague's Wenceslas Square, will be allowed to distribute a maximum of 20 per cent of the shoes sold in the country. Under the terms of the agreement, Bata Ltd. will have a 70-per-cent stake in the operation, as well as an option to acquire the Czechoslovakian government's 30-per-cent stake over the next five years. The Bata company will manage Bata CSFA, as well as providing marketing and technical expertise, extending employee training and other improvements. But Georgian Wynant, Bata's chief representative in Eastern Europe, says that even with the deal, Bata maintains its claim to full ownership of the Žilina complex, which is capable of producing 60 million shoes a year. "The deal is a fairly significant step, but it is not the end of the line," she adds. The challenge now, for Bata and others, is to try to show those old guards about ownership and focus on the hard task of building a healthy economy.

BARBARA WICKENS with SARA SINGULAR in Prague



For the CBC, less could be more

MY GEORGE MAIN

Ken Auletta, at the outset of his recently published editorial, wrote: "We are increasingly television dependent." The CBC, serving up a couple of stunning tales that the comedies the network has suffered in a few years during which total audience viewing has not really decreased. In recent years, *ARC* and *ABC* have been able to claim that out of 20 viewers on any night were tuned in one or the other of them. People watched network television because that was where the big shows were—drama, reality, sports, news, everything. Since then, the three together have lost one third of their audience, nearly 30 million viewers. Their slide is even more impressive expressed in dollars. From combined profits of \$600 million (U.S.) in 1984, he writes, "the network's...slump to \$440 million by 1988, and will perhaps slide to zero in 1991." It is too early to say if his "pessimism" about 1991 has proved correct—the annual reports are not out yet—but nothing suggests that the gloom days are far away.

The troubles of the three big U.S. networks cast an interesting spotlight on the widely publicized (but by a financial cast supposedly being administered to the CBC by an advertising commission, a government. True, the CBC does not make profits or losses, but neither do *ABC*, *CBS* and *NBC* receive the largest part of their success via an annual subsidy voted by Congress. What Three's recent figures show is that, in current dollars as used in private-sector corporate reports for earnings, operations and everything else, the CBC in 1984-1985 lost more of \$1.3 billion, solely and commercial revenues combined, and that the figure rose to \$1.4 billion in 1989-1991. The point is not primarily to say that the CBC's plight has been excessively swept over—who'da-ha—but rather that the public broadcaster has been relatively sheltered from a decline which all network leaders is experiencing, and which is a wholly economic-based, but here to stay—and possibly terminal.

The CBC has been relatively sheltered from a decline which all network television is experiencing and which is here to stay

The root cause of the troubles of *ABC*, *CBS* and *NBC* is the constant network slouching in the United States as well-known—the carving up of the market. One, they effectively had the only shows to watch, now, there are sports, movie, news and other specialty channels on cable—*and*, when the viewer is not content with those, there are videos to be bought or rented. All of these take viewers away from the networks and, because television exists to sell viewers to advertisers, revenues are affected.

But the television audience is not just smaller. Its composition is also changing. It is less than predicted to say that households with at least one television on most of the time are households with people in their 20s of the time. Those on any day will include a large proportion of households in which one or more people are unemployed or underemployed. Because the least demanding jobs are always the most menial, that audience sensibly will settle a large component of the hour regarded as well as the most dependent on or television because it is free. All in the composition of the market changes, so badly that the programming, because summing the audience in what ratings are about.

The advertising attention paid by print

to television has obscured the reality that all media—television, radio, newspapers, magazines—are at a point of change. Print reporters write, long as the editors' papers about the plight of the television—*CBC*—when a glance at nickel analysts' comments would tell them that the papers they write for have no fewer problems. For example, *Forrest Gump*, publishers of *The Toronto Star*, *Star* (the paper's most recent report) 1991... (continued weakness at the newspaper division... Newspapers revenue declined 30.6 per cent, with advertising income at 10.1 per cent... *The Toronto Star* down about 17.5 per cent... *Forrest Gump*, publishers of 17 newspaper dailies from Vancouver out to Montreal... *Forrest Gump*'s profits will be swayed on risk this year (1991). For the third quarter, the company reported a loss of \$10.5 million compared with a loss of \$2.8 million a year ago... *The Toronto Star*, among other of the publishers of newspapers in Canada, said elsewhere: "The newspaper's operation has remained as the decline... Advertising income has continued to slip, especially at major dailies. Meanwhile, circulation has also been weak in the Canadian market..." *The Toronto Star*, publisher of papers from Toronto to Ottawa, Calgary and Vancouver... The same media (in 1991), the company has sustained a loss of 13 cents a share versus earnings of 21 cents last year... Results are slightly weaker than expected."

Newspapers are extremely susceptible to changes which advertisers quickly cut budgets in the several cases cited, the analysts anticipated better results when the revenues fell. The question is whether newspapers will come out of it as well as they went into it, and whether readers who have dropped out will come back. The larger, longer-term worry is whether people are getting the reading habit or have never got it. Television very early established itself as most people's first source of news, to which newspapers reacted by moving away from traditional news and toward better news. The first news channels have become the first source for information of important happenings in regional, national television, and also in the news, although in cable—a subject of discussion at the United States when *ABC*, *CBS* and *NBC* based their news first place in coverage of the Gulf War—will need to find ways to deliver more substance. If they succeed, the newspapers' future does not appear rosy.

In a census war, whatever the ordered results of the U.S. networks have been to it could have a beneficial effect on Canadian television, and especially the CBC, precisely because it is less dependent on commercial revenues, and the value cut so dramatically based on the ratings game. If someone were to write to the *CBC*, *CBS* and *NBC* to keep their audiences up, go down market in advertisement programs—in there are signs already in the proliferation of quasi-news shows on a level up a shade above that of the supermarket tabloids—the *CBC* might dare to become outright night, spend more time doing less—*ABC* better—and make itself unique. It's called niche casting, otherwise known as *Slings* or *reel*.

HEALTH

Fateful choices

A debate rages over silicone breast implants

Six years ago, a surgeon removed five pounds of tissue from the breasts of Denise De LaBrie, a 40-year-old Ontario woman who had found that the weight caused her to experience back pain. De LaBrie, who in 1984 moved to St. Hyacinthe, Que., 40 km east of Montreal, and that the problem persisted. To correct the condition, another plastic surgeon removed more breast tissue in May, 1992, and inserted two silicone implants. De LaBrie, now 44, says that one week later, she developed a severe infection in her left breast. After another mastectomy, a doctor took out the left implant because it had ruptured. He removed the other implant about a month later. Said De LaBrie, who is scheduled to undergo another operation next week to repair muscle damage and remove silicone, "I saw low constant pain—and no breasts at all." Last week, after years of mounting concern about breast implants, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration called for a temporary halt to their use. Ottawa followed suit two days later.

The voluntary moratorium, during which the FDA will study new evidence of possible problems, reflected growing public concern about the health risks associated with silicone implants. In Washington, FDA Commissioner Dr. David Kessler told a news conference that "smoking questions" had been raised about the safety of implants. Responding to the FDA's request, eight major manufacturers of implants pulled global sales of the product. But questions for the firms involved, including Arlington, Mass.-based Dow Corning Wright and McGraw-Hill Corp. of Santa Barbara, Calif., insisted that their products had proven safety records.

Some doctors also questioned the FDA's action, which they said was unsupported by published medical evidence. Said Dr. David Dupes, a retired Vancouver cancer specialist who has been a vocal critic of an independent group that reported few cancer risks from the controversial *Milne* breast implant: "I would have to have a senior level doctoring because of public pressure instead of data."

Since accounts at Dow Corning Corp. developed the first cosmetic implant in Bedford, Mass., about 30 years ago, approximately two million women in the United States and 250,000 in Canada have had breast implants. Of the estimated 12,000 Canadians who underwent implantation in 1988—a number that experts say has dropped significantly since—about 80 per cent had the operation because they wanted to increase the size of



De LaBrie: several years of "constant pain"

their breasts. The other 20 per cent did so for medical reasons, which included breast reconstruction following a mastectomy. Critics of implants say that over the years, doctors may have carried out operations with little knowledge of their side effects. Last April, New York City-based Breast-Implant Health Co. withdrew its *Milne* implant from world markets after breast preliminary test studies showed that its

Silicone breast implant: public concern



polyurethane coating caused cancer in rats. Medical experts said that the *Milne* implant was popular with plastic surgeons because it then covering reduced the risk of leakage of breast tissue. Known as a vagrant contraction, that occurs with at least 30 per cent of other silicone implants. For his part, Ottawa medical products consultant Pierre Fournier said that silicone implants are a significant playing a role in causing breast cancer, chronic fatigue and autoimmune diseases such as lupus is disease that attacks connective tissues in the body's skin, joints, muscles and blood vessels.

In Ottawa, Health Minister Dennis Austin visited two days after Washington's announcement before requesting manufacturers to stop selling silicone implants in Canada. Austin said that his department had immediately asked to see the FDA's own evidence of possible dangers associated with the implants. Douglas reports of harmful side effects, including chronic fatigue and autoimmune diseases, which he said may have occurred only 10 months after they began keeping records in 1980. Said Austin, Canada's data shows that in a 12-month period from 1980 to 1988, hospital physicians performed 324 operations to replace or repair breast implants and removed 115 implants for a variety of reasons. Hospital doctors, he said, the same period carried out 675 new breast implant operations in Canada.

Critics charge that surgeons, mostly at eye patients in cosmetic surgery, have been misled by "Doctors are misleading you and in their office," said Marcia Thiel, a founding member of the *Breast Implant Support Network* for implant patients in Montreal, which is opening branches in Vancouver, Ottawa and Toronto within the next few weeks. "Nobody tells women they don't need bigger breasts to be beautiful." Meanwhile, detractors of breast implants criticized the FDA for not making any significant new evidence indicating that the grounds could lead to medical problems. Said David Simpson, a spokesman for *Breast Implant Support Network*, Dr.-based Dow Corning Canada Inc. "This creates a cloud of uncertainty based on rumors and allegations." Still, for implant patients, the manufacturer's request for a temporary moratorium may finally provide answers to long-standing questions about the risks that may be involved in the controversial procedure.

DAVID BRADY



Tafelmusik: a heady journey from a church haven to a major recording deal

MUSIC

Classic performances

Tafelmusik makes the baroque come alive

For Tafelmusik, the Canadian ensemble specializing in baroque music, 1991 was a year of soaring international success—and a major leap in planning. The Toronto group, which performs 17th- and 18th-century music using both instruments from that era and replicas, is now under long-term contract with Philips/Decca's Sony Classical, one of the most powerful recording companies in the world. Late last year, Tafelmusik's first four recordings on Sony's Vesta label were released to rave reviews: the French mass *requiem*, *Orpheus* praised the ensemble for playing "the kind of refined, sparkling Mozart you love to hear." Meanwhile, the 13-year-old orchestra has a more basic reason to support its home in the basement of a 16th-century downtown church as *dearest* musicians in 1991: "No more banding over to avoid hitting one's head on stone pipes when entering 'woodwinds,'" a recent *Tafelmusik* newsletter recalled, "not to mention talents that actually blow."

From a church hall to the Sony studio, it has been a heady journey for the orchestra of 15 full-time members. And at the moment, the period-instrument field is a particularly exhilarating place to be. Throughout the first half of this century, classical musicians tended to perform music from all periods on modern instruments in the bulk style of the late

19th century. But by the 1960s, a few iconoclasts were beginning to argue that the music of Bach or Mozart required very different treatment from that of Tchaikovsky or Mahler. At first, they met with skepticism. More recently, however, period performance has made great gains in legitimacy and popularity. And Tafelmusik, which will travel to Edmonton, Niagara, B.C., Victoria, Vancouver, Saskatoon and Montreal between Jan. 21 and 27, is one of the movement's leading sacred stories. The *Collegium*, German newspaper *Kölnerische Allgemeine* has described the orchestra as "one of the very best in its field."

Tafelmusik's early years were frantically intense. Founded in 1979 by Toronto client Kenneth Tilgner and bassoonist Susan Gerson, the group at first received little critical notice—and ran up a large deficit. But in 1981, Tafelmusik's fortunes began to change when it acquired its present music director and principal violator, Lorchman, M.E., native Jeanne Lamon. A virtuoso artist who had studied period performance in Amsterdam, she helped transform the orchestra into a first-rate ensemble. Said principal violist Ivor Tomlin, who also directs the *Tafelmusik* Chamber Choir: "She has been able to galvanize the group, to capitalize on the strengths of the individual members." Tafelmusik—which means "baroque music" in German—gained

national exposure on CBC Radio and made its first trip to Europe in 1984. In 1990, the group was a joint Award for its recording of Luigi Boccherini symphonies and cellists' concertos with respected Dutch soloists Rumber, Bejars and

The group's new contract with Sony for up to 20 recordings over the next two years is a breakthrough. Before that deal, Tafelmusik was already recording for a major international company, Germany's NMG, but because other top artists had already recorded most of the best-known classical works, Tafelmusik went left with only fairly obscure material. Now, on Sony's brand-new Vesta label, the group can record works from the best-selling repertoire as well as lesser-known music. Three of the first four recordings feature Mozart works, conducted by rising German star Raimo Wied, which range from the famous *Don Giovanni* (March 20), *A Little Night Music* to German dances. The fourth release is a recording of the one-off opera *Don Giovanni*, by the 17th-century Italian composer George Geminiani.

Reconstructions look to such sources as antique mechanical musical toys and composers' own tempo markings on scores to determine how the original music sounded. And the differences between Mozart played by a modern orchestra and a period performance are substantial. Period string instruments have gut strings, which give a warmer, less penetrating sound than their modern metal counterparts. But by far the most noticeable difference is that period performers like to play baroque and early classical music at a more sparkling tempo. "Reconstructing scales from difference three per cent could have happened—it makes the music come alive as a different sound," explained Lamon. "It's the tempo that sometimes is struck as three times as fast as what modern performers do."

More than ever, Tafelmusik must be moving at a blazing pace. After an all-Japanese concert tour, the group will make new recordings for Sony and perform a number of concerts for its local Toronto audience, which includes 2,500 subscribers. In August, Tafelmusik plans to begin a five-city European tour that will include performances in the *Hallé*, *Reichsadl* of Early Music, held at Utrecht, and at London's Royal Albert Hall. While in Europe, the group will record another disc with Orpheus.

Although the period-performance movement has far more credibility than it did a few years ago, convincing audiences to rethink their perceptions about how pre-Baroque music should be performed remains an uphill fight. Tafelmusik's listeners sound, however, like formidable powers of persuasion.

PAMELA YOUNG

BOOKS

Neurotic healers

Freud and his disciples also were flawed

THE SECRET KING: FREUD'S INNER CIRCLE AND THE POLITICS OF PSYCHOANALYSIS
By Phyllis Grosskurth
(Macfarlane Walter & Ross, 245 pages, \$26.95)

For many of his followers, it has been hard to accept that Sigmund Freud was a highly flawed human being. After all, Freud, born in 1856, was the founder of psychoanalysis, the art that purports to clear up psychic disturbances. Therefore, it seems to reason—or so his supporters' argument runs—that the Vienna-based psychologist must have been largely free of neuroses. *The Secret King*, by writer and University of Toronto professor Phyllis Grosskurth, claims up that psychoanalysis is short-sighted. According to Grosskurth, Freud was cold, manipulative and obsessed with protecting his authority. He was a tower of intellect compared with his disciples—even such as Ernest Jones and Sándor Ferenczi, whom Freud charged with carrying his doctrines into the world. In Grosskurth's view, they were a bit more sympathetic, but also not unacceptably free of Freud's approval—rather like a pack of poodles underfed children. Indeed, if their behavior was really as innocent as Grosskurth suggests, it is a wonder they accomplished any serious work at all.

Their rivalry had its roots in Freud's deficiencies in getting his discoveries accepted by the early-20th-century medical and scientific communities. He was determined to present such concepts in the unimpeachable mail and the social context of neuroses as scientific truths. The side order of those truths was Freud himself, and he approved of the neuroses of his disciples only when they confirmed his own findings. Some willingly played that game, but a few, such as Ferenczi and Sándor Ferenczi, dared to question Freud's truth. In 1961, Freud broke with Jung and, at Jung's suggestion, created a secret circle of loyal Freudians. Freud gave each of the members a gold ring to symbolize their loyalty.

Behind this public facade of unity, the group quarreled bitterly, each member convinced the hope that he was Freud's favorite. It is pathetic to read about Freud's humble governing before Freud's criticism of him, as Austen-Allen's recording of his own discussions in order to win Freud's approval. Most members of the circle were clearly neurotic men who set out to heal others when they were far from healthy themselves.

Yet Grosskurth offers an ultimately considered account: his loss of successful recognition seems to take a destructive toll. *The Secret*

After tells part of the truth, but it leaves out the courage and dedication to the alleviation of human suffering that characterized many of the early Freudians. *The Secret* frightens into a

negative. Unlike Grosskurth's superb study of a pioneering psychoanalyst, *Superior* (1990), it is too harmful and sketchy a work.

Grosskurth is wholly correct, however, when she states that "the tragedy of psychoanalysis as a science has been its rigidity." Some psychoanalysts, doctors in the trade, still practice psychoanalysis exactly as Freud prescribed—while ignoring the many real advances made by others at great cost. *The Secret King* is the story of how that classical rigidity began—with the personality of one brilliant, rigidly controlling man.

JOHN FERGUSON

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FILMS

Sex, drugs and bugs

David Cronenberg dishes up a Naked Lunch

NAKED LUNCH

Directed by David Cronenberg

Sill shocking three decades after it was first published, *Naked Lunch* is now the strangest literary classic of its time. The surreal classic by American author William S. Burroughs reads like a dispatch smuggled from behind the lines of treason. And although wildly inaccurate, the book could not be filmed as its true story. It has no end and, at least not in the usual sense, got a vivid conspiracy of bodily fluids. And its carnival of sex, drugs and brainless violence even the most tolerant contemporary critics find, with during captivity, Canadian writer-darling David Cronenberg has made *Naked Lunch* the most

Preordained in some American cities last month to qualify for Oscar consideration. *Naked Lunch* has already won high acclaim. The U.S. National Society of Film Critics gave Cronenberg awards for best director and best screenplay. But this *Naked Lunch* may have special appeal to critics because it is a movie about writing. Many of its characters are writers, including two men obviously based on novelist Jack Kerouac and poet Allen Ginsberg, greats of America's last generation. And Cronenberg makes an outrageous parade of writing devices (portable typewriters are transformed into glue scattering insects with talking aphidectons).

Reels with intellectual mischief, Cronenberg's script pictures a married actress fellow with biography. The Burroughs character, William Lee, is portrayed by a guest, hollow-eyed Peter Weller, best known as the arrested overman in the action-thriller action movie *RoboCop* (1987). Lee works as an exterminator in New York City, as did Burroughs. And in the movie, the yellow bug powder that Lee uses to kill cockroaches is also a drug. And both he and his wife, Joan (Judy Davis), get hooked on it. "It's a

very literary high," sighs Joan. "It's a Koolha high—you feel like a bug."

Directed by the man who made *The Fly* (1986), *Naked Lunch* is cranking with insect imagery. Seeking testament for his habit, Lee visits a Dr. Barrow (Roy Scheider), who offers to wear him off the bug powder with a meter-plugger drug that would like trained cheese—"the black meat of the goat, aspic, Russian carpaccio." Mix it with the yellow bug powder, Barrow advises, and the black meat loses all color and scent—"like an agent who has come to believe his own case story but is taking in a hard stare, just waiting for the right instant to hatch out."

The idea of the black centipede meat comes from the Burroughs novel. But the movie's general aesthetic is borrowed from its episode in the author's life. After Lee comes home to find his wife

making depressive love on the couch with one of his writer friends, Lee and Joan perform their "William Tell" routine. "Being a revolution at a glass on her head, he swears the glass and tells her: Burroughs killed his own wife, Joan, in such an accident in 1951. And in the aftermath to his appalling conclusion that I would never have become a writer but for Joan's death."

After the killing, Lee opens into a spiral of addiction and fear: He trades his gun for a portable typewriter. And he gets matching orders from an alien creature called a Mapwump—of course! B. T. as a joke with a Broadway accent—who sends Lee around to conduct espionage in a true post-nuclear laboratory. More a store of mind than a place, it is a hallucinatory version of Tangier, where Burroughs completed *Naked Lunch*. Intermittent's corrupt equities include a luxurious homosexual penitentiary named Fort Chequer (Graham Smith), who has been a guest level suspect and literally reads the life out of a young male lover. Quebec's Miquique Mercator plays a witch who runs a black-market restaurant as the antidote. And Davis engages with her Robert Jones and Tim Frost—decadent names, vaguely reminiscent of literary legends John and Paul Bowles, who befriended Burroughs in Tangier during the 1950s.

The movie has been attacked by some gay writers as a heterosexual scolding of *Naked Lunch*. Lee's only sexual partner is with women, and when asked, "Are you a lesbian?" he replies, "Not by nature." Cronenberg protests Lee is a straight man groping with his own homosexuality. And he does not even pay lip service to the movie's surreal sex scenes. Instead, he uses explicit sex scenes as a final comment on the erotic and the absurd: The Mapwumps, truthfully reproduced from

the book spent spreads a that episode an subjective substance. And one of the typewriter creates apart two kinds of unassuming poem when it takes what is being written.

Unlike the characters in much of Cronenberg's previous work, those in *Naked Lunch* tend to be more bawdy than anything. But that suits the comic tone of the film, which gently makes the Satanic adventures of the best provocateurs. As Lee, Weller occupies the quiet fear of a paranoid hypner trying to see the world as it is.

His performance is horrendously low-key, but it gives rise to a masculine ambiguity. David, meanwhile, displays a very sexuality that confuses her growing reputation as one of the screen's best actresses. And Cronenberg has filled *Lunch* with several strong Canadian actors, including Nicholas Campbell, who plays the Kerouac character, and Sean McCann, who appears as a police detective.

Although *Naked Lunch* is about an American writer in places resembling New York and



Cronenberg: a viral conspiracy of bodily fluids and a comic exploration of the creative process

Tangier, it is in many ways a Canadian film. More than half of its \$59 million budget came from Canadian investors, including \$2.5 million from federal and provincial government agencies—the sort of financing in British Colum-

ber, meanwhile, that the movie mostly in a Toronto studio with a local crew. He had awarded to film it in Tangier, and in 1980 he awarded locations there. But investors refused by the Persim Call War made Maroon too unattractive for a Western film crew. And the director finally rewrote his script to accommodate a Toronto studio setting. As it turned out, he said, the change improved the film. "It became more intense and hallucinatory," explained Cronenberg, "as one understands by the end of the film that Lee never really leaves New York City." To create the illusion, Cronenberg imported donkeys, camels and 170 tons of sand to a water-front warehouse. But there is a deliberately synthetic look to his movie.

Maroon, now 77, visited the set in Toronto and expressed his delight with the script, although he did not participate in the filming. After seeing the movie recently, he said, "I liked it very much. Of course, it's a Cronenberg film. I think he's done a great job. Nothing at all what I would've done, but that's as it should be."

A fusion of two cinematic genres—a director's and a novelist—is the movie in its own right. Cronenberg stresses that its identity is strongly Canadian. "It could not have been made anywhere else," said the filmmaker. "If you are a Canadian, you have a bond with pleasure. Americans like *Barry Lyndon* in a way. Canadians are equidistant American from both." Cooked up in the late-'80s between Hollywood and the hinterland, *Naked Lunch* is exotic film, a challenge to the palate of a mass audience. It is an acquired taste—but worth the risk.

ERIN AND JOHNSON



De Palma (left), Maroon, Weller, a story of left intentions gone horribly wrong

BOOKS

Fanning the flames

A new book reveals how Bonfire backfired

THE DEVIL'S CANDY

By John Sallman
(Doubleday, \$24.95, 434 pages, ISBN 0-385-31111-1)

Adapted from one of the hottest novels of the 1980s, *The Devil's Candy* was one of the most anticipated movies of 1989. Its cast included such Hollywood favorites as Tom Berenger, Bruce Willis and Michael Keaton. But when *Devil's Candy* finally opened that Christmas, it was not only panned by most critics—and suffered a quick death at the box office. Suddenly, the film was no longer being treated as a serious Oscar contender. Instead, the \$37-million movie proved a growing list of startled Michael Keaton's western-type Alamo's Gate (1986) and the Warner Burt-Dustin Hoffman *Warrior* (1987). As *Wall Street Journal* film critic John Sallman concludes in *The Devil's Candy*, an impressive new chronicle of what went wrong with *Devil's Candy*, its failure "came to symbolize the failure of every big-budget disappointment."

There are no others in Sallman's extraordinary account. Instead, he presents a story of Hollywood's darkest hour. From the start, Sallman notes, the sheer sweep of Tom Berenger's casting 600-page book—about the fall of an arrogant *Wall Street* bond trader named Sherman McKee—seemed in direct

film-makers as Steven Spielberg and Norman Jewison declined to direct it.

Enter Bruce De Palma, the maverick behind such stylish, exhilarating thrillers as *Obsession* and *Blow Out*. Initially selected, he finally signed on because he wanted greater respect in Hollywood, Sallman writes. Although De Palma had directed such popular successes as *The Untouchables* (1987), he was largely regarded in Hollywood circles as what the author calls a "genre provocateur" because of the unrelenting violence in most of his movies. And his most recent film, *Casualties of War* (1986), had bombed at the box office. Berenger wrote his book's ready-made, seemingly surefire success that would guarantee his greater clout in Hollywood.

De Palma granted Sallman almost unrestricted access to the filming of *The Devil's Candy*. He handed his treat with a word, nevertheless, but never fully explaining how big-budget studio movies are made. Still, Sallman's portrait is far from flattering: especially nothing as her damning description of Willis's and Keaton's behavior during production. At one point, Willis openly challenged De Palma's direction of a scene, creating unnecessary tension on the set.

As for Griffith, Sallman quotes casting director Lynn Stinson warning about the actress's former drug habit and her reputation for being "difficult." As it turns out, the actress proved herself completely. But she too, un-

agreed to accept De Palma. Two months after shooting started, she had her breasts surgically altered—without warning anyone. Arriving on the set one day, she, the usually wildcat, went to the director's chair, ground her chest against De Palma's face and giggled, "How do they look?" A dumbfounded De Palma could only mutter an uncomfortable "How are you, Melissa?"

But in the end it was not those stars—or even the questionable casting of the offbeat *Huckleberry Hound* as a self-styled "Mama of the Unborn"—that doomed *Devil's Candy*, as De Palma himself later acknowledged, it was his exaggerated operatic style that proved commercially unsuccessful. Trying to find a cinematic equivalent to the film's exuberant prose, he said, was a disaster. When Spielberg used soft camera lenses and unusual angles, the result was a visually distorted—also highly successful—genre in the movie.

Initially, industry insiders praised De Palma's movie. Even Steven Spielberg called it "great." But audience reality rejected *Devil's Candy*. Willis and Griffith made no difference at the box office. Later, a chairman De Palma told Sallman: "This brought me one thing. I have a strange sense of humor—I guess most people don't share it." The director may have learned his lesson, but Sallman concludes that future obstacles like Berenger are almost inevitable. Hollywood executives, he cautions, seldom say no to any temptation. Says Sallman: "The next time the devil's only come along—that's possible, especially, possibly momentous thing—who among them would say no?"

SHARON SHARIF

Maclean's

BEST-SELLING LIST

FICITION

- 1 *Author's Walking Spins*, David (1)
- 2 *Golfers and Soldiers*, Tom (2)
- 3 *W.S. A. Burt's Memoirs*, Andrew (3)
- 4 *Wilderness Tips*, Anne (4)
- 5 *Bay Beach*, Emily (5)
- 6 *Prayers of a Very Wise Child*, Cora (18)
- 7 *The Queen of Wines*, David (19)
- 8 *The Kitchen God's Wife*, Tan (1)
- 9 *Manhood Vows*, King (1)
- 10 *Seventy*, John (1)

NONFICTION

- 1 *The History of Canada*, Irving (1)
- 2 *Me: Stories of My Life*, Arthur (2)
- 3 *The West Ward Story*, Fred (1)
- 4 *Maclean's Focus*, Steven (2)
- 5 *Toujours l'homme*, May (5)
- 6 *Bookish*, Peter (19)
- 7 *Peopled People*, Peter (6)
- 8 *The Season for Atonement*, Fabrice (1)
- 9 *Wild Swans*, Chang (5)
- 10 *More than a Man*, Richard (1)

11 *Portrait of a Man*

Compiled by Brian Bell



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Move over Minot, Winnipeg has it

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

The most desired thing in the world? It's not a job or a house, because it's not a job or a house, or even a blind date with Bill Knappling. What most people love is change. Change is so exciting, so challenging. Change is what gets the nervous yip-yips into the human condition.

This is so apparent with the pulse of outrage over the suggestion from Eric Kernen, the vice-almighty, that one way to kick-start the confused country back into action would be to move the capital from Ottawa to Winnipeg.

Most alarming were the cries of derision from members of the Ottawa Press Gallery, supposedly the bastion of fearless thought and observation. There is no more risky slot in the world than that occupied by long-established Ottawa scribbles, isolated from reality as a neoconservative upper-middle-class town, metropolitan in size as you're always close to the office, free to enjoy all the generous facilities of the capital that have been paid for by the Canadian taxpayers far off at the border.

(There was almost no comment from politicians; by contrast, who were stunned by the obvious good sense of the Kernen suggestion. Several senators were considered even more astute, mesmerized by the terror of the concept, their Rockwells' complex unperilled for once at the onslaught of an idea whose time had come.)

Kernen dropped his little solution to the nation's ills as his weekly romp with Debra Cap and Stephen Lewis on Peter Gosselin's wretched road show Canada indeed requires a refreshment, he said in his gravelly wisdom, a refreshment in moving the government from its present site of artificiality.

Kernen was once the most into-bodily-destroying-moviemaker, along with his too-lucky Ross Edwards, in Jean Lapierre's quasi-Berlusconi sitcom. He headed the Montreal Stock Exchange, served in the Trudeau cabinet and now, in supposed retirement in Halifax, deplores semi-jaded outcasts on a country that has lost its nerve. By the end of their scenes, a startled



Gosselin, Cap and Lewis were all coming to the conclusion that Winnipeg perhaps might be the answer.

Of course it is. Kernen's point is that artificial capitals don't work. Never did, never will. Canberra, a joyless atoll up in the hills, created only because it is almost impervious from coasting Melbourne and Sydney, is a house-dead retreat. Besides, the post-by-cumbers capital built from scratch far up in the Rockies mountains supposedly to draw power from the de Jure, is a joke. So in Ottawa, chosen by Queen Victoria as a silly solution to the competing claims of Hochelaga and Cathlamet.

A capital is respected only when it is built on a solid base, as London or Paris or Rome did. Real estate prices in Winnipeg, born of the century, went higher than those in Chicago. No one ever loved Winnipeg, except Larry Zoff. Residents there are pushed over all the Ottawa fuss over something called multiculturalism—

even manufacturing vast bureaucracies and government mindless to justify it.

Anybody raised in Winnipeg is used to the Jewish North End, the Ukrainians, the Icelanders who produced Lt. Gov. George Johnston and his multiracial daughters, the francophones in St. Boniface, the Métis who produced Luke Fly. They were raised on that rare stew called multiculturalism. Our Ottawa colonizers, who needs were work on his history, ruled that Quebec would rise again if the capital were moved to Winnipeg where, he said, Louis Riel was executed. Louis Riel was tried and hanged in Regina.

Winnipeg is at the centre of the sophisticated population that is Canada. It is, in fact, the de facto geographical centre of North America (The actual geographical centre of the continent, in truth, is Minot, N.D., a few miles away, but I think we will agree that we should not move the capital of Canada to Minot, N.D.)

Kernen's most telling argument is that we have to start over, and you can't start over in reconfigured Ottawa. You could argue that the one-third of the same-level service population that could and should be cut while Ottawa remains Ottawa. Move the whole operation to Winnipeg and sell that one-third they're owed. Change (which is why most people fear it) shocks all into new attitudes.

The free-thinkers live, change-buffers, maintain that a small part of the country becomes and impossible to reach capital. Oh! Germany as just moving its capital from Bonn (an artificial little nook) back to its natural spot in Berlin. The new Commonwealth of Independent States (aka the Soviet Union) has chosen Minsk as the capital. If the exchequer

as-Commons can do it, why cannot the confused capitalists do it?

Winnipeg has a cultural base—the Royal Winnipeg Ballet, a thriving theatre scene, writers who had held the CBC in Toronto—that has no religious base. Ottawa has never duplicated, even with its highly subsidized National Arts Centre, The National Gallery and the Museum of Personality—or wherever they call it—yet built for tourists and have no reflection of local life (an oxymoron of the first order).

The Grey Cup in Winnipeg last fall showed—and showed—Americanized Toronto and Montreal Vancouver how our only national festival can be mounted. The city is the oldest centre in the world with a population over 500,000. As such it might better reflect our daily national character.

It won't happen of course. Mostly because it's such a good idea.

Reliable source.



CTV News with Lloyd Robertson.



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